

APPENDIX A - CLAIMS AS PENDING

Serial No.: 09/438,206

Docket No.: 290.0042 0101

For convenience, all pending claims are shown below.

22. A method of treating a mammalian patient having suffered an injury to its spinal cord, said method comprising contacting the injured spinal cord after the injury but within a period no greater than about 24 hours after said injury with a C₁-C₁₀ polyalkylene glycol in an amount effective to restore nerve impulse conduction through said injured spinal cord.
23. The method according to claim 22 wherein said spinal cord is severed.
24. The method according to claim 22 wherein said spinal cord is crushed spinal cord.
25. The method according to claim 22 wherein said polyalkylene glycol is selected from the group consisting of polymethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, polybutylene glycol, polypentylene glycol, polyhexylene glycol, polyheptylene glycol, polyoctylene glycol, polynonylene glycol, polydecylene glycol and mixtures, thereof.
26. The method according to claim 25 wherein said polyalkylene glycol is administered to said patient in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
27. The method according to claim 26 wherein said polyalkylene glycol is selected from the group consisting of polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol and mixtures thereof.

28. The method according to claim 22 wherein said polyalkylene glycol is polyethylene glycol.
29. The method according to claim 26 wherein said polyalkylene glycol is polyethylene glycol having a molecular weight ranging from about 40 daltons to about 3500 daltons.
30. The method according to claim 22, wherein said polyalkylene glycol is polyethylene glycol and wherein said method further comprises the step of contacting said injured spinal cord with a potassium channel blocker in the form of 4-aminopyridine in an effective amount and within an effective time of contacting said spinal cord with said polyethylene glycol so as to produce a synergistic increase in restoration of nerve function and reflex behavior in said patient.
38. A method of treating a mammalian patient having suffered an injury to its spinal cord, said method comprising contacting the injured spinal cord after the injury but within a period no greater than about 24 hours after said injury with polyethylene glycol in an amount effective to restore nerve impulse conduction through said injured spinal cord.
39. The method according to claim 38 wherein said polyethylene glycol has a molecular weight ranging from about 40 daltons to about 3500 daltons.
40. The method according to claim 38 further comprising the step of contacting said injured spinal cord with a potassium channel blocker in the form of 4-aminopyridine in an effective amount and within an effective time of contacting said spinal cord with said polyethylene glycol.
43. The method according to claim 40 wherein said polyethylene glycol has a molecular weight ranging from about 40 daltons to about 3500 daltons.

Applicant(s): SHI et al.

Serial No.: 09/438,206

Filed: 12 November 1999

For: METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATING MAMMALIAN SPINAL CORD INJURIES

44. The method according to claim 22 or 38 wherein the restoration of nerve impulse conduction is evidenced by a detectable increase in conduction action potentials, observation of anatomical continuity, restoration of more than one spinal root level, or an increase in reflex behavior.